Oxford Democrat.

No. 6, Vol. 5, New Series. Paris, Maine, Tuesday, June 18, 1844. Old Series. No. 16, Vol. 13.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT,

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY

George W. Millett,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS:—One Dollar and Fifty cents in advance ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on reasonable terms, the Proprietor not being accountable for any error beyond the amount charged for the advertisement.—A reasonable deduction will be made for *cash in advance*, and no credit will be given for a longer period than *three months*.

COMMUNICATIONS and LETTERS on business must be *Post-Paid* to insure attention.

Book and Job Printing

Executed with neatness and despatch.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four.

Lucy W. Wait, Administratrix of the estate of Harvey Wait, late of Mexico, in said County, deceased, praying for License to sell all of the real estate of said deceased (as a partial sale thereof will injure the residue) for the payment of the debts of said deceased and incidental charges. Also a petition for a further allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased. Also the Report of the Commissioners appointed to set out her dower in the real estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administratrix give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively, in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the fourth Tuesday of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, allowed and accepted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register

4* Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the county of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four.

James Grover, Administrator of the estate of Alpheus Grover, late of Bethel, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

4 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of May in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

Polly Cushman, Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Zebedee Cushman, late of Oxford, in said county, deceased, having presented her second account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Executrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

4 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

Daniel Chaplin named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Moses Hew, late of Waterford, in said county, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

It was *Ordered*, That the said Chaplin give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the fourth Tuesday of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

4 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four—

Gideon Cushman, Jr. Executor of the last Will and Testament of Lewis Packard, late of Hebron, in the county of Oxford, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be accepted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

4 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

Columbus Gray, Administrator of the estate of John Gray, late of Paris aforesaid, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, That said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county on the fourth Tuesday of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

4 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

Thomas Crocker, named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Luther Crocker, late of Sumner, in said county, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

It was *Ordered*, That the said Thomas Crocker give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the fourth Tuesday of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

4 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of May in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

On the Petition of the Widow of Ethelbert Bradford, late of Turner, in said county, deceased, praying that her Dower may be assigned her out of the real estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Widow give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

4 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

George W. Mills, Administrator of the estate of John Mills, late of Gilead, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased; also his private account against said estate, and also a petition for License to sell all of the real estate of said deceased, (as a partial sale thereof will injure the residue,) for the payment of the debts of said deceased and incidental charges:

It was *Ordered*, That the said Adm'r give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, in said county on the fourth Tuesday of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed and granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

4 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

Bartlett Holmes, having presented a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Sarah Cushman, late of Oxford, in said county, deceased, for Probate:

It was *Ordered*, That the said Holmes give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the fourth Tuesday of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

4* Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

Charles Greene, Administrator of the estate of Joseph C. Greene, late of Turner, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased, and also a Petition of the Widow for an allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have why the same should not be allowed and accepted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

4 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

Samuel Morrill, Administrator of the estate of Francis White, late of Dixfield, in said county, deceased, having presented the Reports of the Commissioners appointed to set out the Dower of the Widow in the real estate of said deceased, and also of the Commissioners appointed to divide the real estate among the heirs of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the fourth Tuesday of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be accepted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

4 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

On the Petition of **Ebenezer G. Rawson,** Administrator of the estate of Ebenezer Rawson, late of said Paris, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient for the payment of the debts of said deceased by the sum of eight hundred dollars, and praying for License to sell all of the "River Farm," so called, in Paris aforesaid, (as a partial sale thereof will injure the residue,) for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the fourth Tuesday of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

4 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

Alanson Bryant, Guardian of George Bryant, a minor child of Jonathan Bryant, late of Oxford, in said county, having presented his first account of Guardianship of said minor,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

4 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of June in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

CYRUS COLE, Executor of the last Will and Testament of William Cole, late of Buckfield, in said county, deceased, having presented his second account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

4 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

Addison G. Cole, Guardian of Aurelius V. Cole and Rothens M. Cole, minor children of William Cole, late of Buckfield, in said county, deceased, having presented his account of Guardianship of the estate of said minors,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

4 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

Calvin Bucknam, Administrator of the estate of Calvin Bucknam, late of Hebron, in said county, deceased, having presented his second account of administration of the estate of said deceased.

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris on the fourth Tuesday of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

4 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

POETRY.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Courier.

HOW BEAUTIFUL IS LIFE!

How sweet, how sweet to live,
To breathe the freshened air—to greet the sun,
As he bounds onward joyously to give
Life to the fainting one;
Earth hails his coming, through her wide domain—
With swelling music, or with silent strain.

'Tis sweet to live; for life
Itself is beautiful! The song of birds—
The murmur of the rill—the tempest's strife,
Have language—but its words
Wing their significance to him alone,
Who feels their *living* power, and feels to own.

How sweet to live! To trace
In each green tree—in cloud and star, and sun,
The radiant features of His smilling face,
Who "spake and it was done."
Who swung the planets in the trackless air,
And made the world so beautiful and fair.

Yes, it is sweet to feel
Life's quickened pulses in this heart of mine.
To walk in Nature's temple, and to kneel
And worship at her shrine—
To hear her spirit voices, as they tell
Of a far better land, where angels dwell.

The Spirit's voice is borne
Upon the zephyr's wing, and seems to give
New charms to life; it whispers, "Peace, and learn
How truly sweet to live;"
Life's purest, noblest pleasures have their birth,
In spreading joy's bright mantle o'er the earth.

Bind up the broken heart,
Call back the hopes that fondly lingering here,
Pluck from the memory the poisoned dart,
Dry up the mourner's tears;
Bring forth on the pale cheek the rose's bloom
Brighten that lowly pathway to the tomb.

Go, spread salvation far
O'er the broad realm where darkness holds her sway,
And let the peaceful beam of Bethlehem's star
Turn darkness into day.
Live for a world with sin and sorrow life,
And thou shalt *know* how beautiful is life.

ARION.

William's College.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GOING ACCORDING TO LAW.

Not one hundred miles from the present sitting, there is a nice little village, just a day's ride from any where—though good fishing is much nearer at hand. These are its chief geographical advantages. It has has a court house—some stores—not many; a blacksmith shop, a grocers and a smart sprinkling of maywends besides.

Now, if you were rambling about in the woods, and chanced to stumble upon such a place, you might say in your heart, that you had found nothing in particular, and ramble on further perhaps. But if you were not over hasty, and drop in about sun-down, you would find the snuggest and comfortablest kind of a tavern, with china trees before the piazza, and a glorious good fellow who rejoices in his heart at a joke, for its keeper.

From him we heard a few days since, while there, the following anecdote, which is given with every thing but his humerous manner. But if we give that, render, your waistcoat strings would have a fair trial ere you got through with it.

There boarded with our honest Boniface, besides other single gentlemen of the village; the County Clerk, who is the bachelor of the town, for what town is without one? The qualificaiions, of filling these two important posts, as far as we know, are a good hand writing, a turn for staying at home, and genius for draughts. These fellows are generally grave men; sometimes otherwise, but for the most part, geave, staid men. Thomas was one of those. We might dwell, but we will forebear.

Well, one bright day, about like this, perhaps, Bob, our host, was sitting at the end of his shaded piazza, keeping his eye on things in general, and wondering in particulnr, whether the next one that came along would be a cow or a man in a round jacket, and perfectly raw for a joke.

At the latherest end of the street, he saw one of those bald-faced, sorrel colts, with a long tail and thinish hips, for which these colts are remarkable, bestrided by a long-legged rider, in copperas pants and coat of the same; the colt shying and going sidewise at every thing, and the rider staring away right and left most instantly. After hitching sorrel to a swinging limb, away off, he came stalking up to the tavern, with an expression of face somewhere between a sneeze and a laugh.

'Mornin' sir said Copperas, cheerfully.

The salutation was returned.

'The Clark ain't no where about here, as you know of is he?'

Here was a customer for our good friend Bob.

"What did you say?' said Bob, to make him repeat.

'The Clark ain't no wherse about here?

'Here! Here!—no, poor fellow, not he.—Couldn't hear you if you were to shoot a pistol in his ear. But he ain't at home just now.—Gonne in and sit down. Got buisness, I suppose?'

'No! nothing much in particular,' said Copperas, with a very misterious air.

"Well," said Bob, by way of finding out his errand, "he won't be in for some time—may be I could do your buisness."

And thereupon Copperas fell wriggling and screwing about, looking very uneasy. At last he started up suddenly, and putting his face close to the tavern keeper's said in a half whisper—

'I've come on this marrying buisness.' and then laughed a good deal at it, for he was very cheerful sellow.

'Who is to be married?' enquired Bob, in a whisper.

'Uncle Ben and Tilda Strong.'

'License, eh? Oh! ah! well—that's different. The Clerk will have to grant that.—I'll step over and see if he's come and away he ran.

'Thomas,' said he, as he spied that worthy at his writing table, 'there's a chap at my house who wants a license, but I can't make him understand anything I say to him.'

"Why what's the matter?' asked Thomas.

'So deaf—a mill stone is only a circumstance to him. But I'll bring him over—it is not worth while for me to tell him anything,' and he hurried off.

On the way to the office. Bob, in spirit of confidence, informed Mr. Copperas, that the Clerk was a crank, cross grained old fellow, but he musn't mind his talking; it is just his way.

Copperas had hardly entered the door before he bawled out—

'I'm come after a license for uncle Ben Stone and Tilda Strong.

"Wall,' said Thomas in the same tone, 'you needn't hollow out so.' Then turning, to Bob in his usual tone, that's just the way with deaf people; they think every body is as deaf as themselves.'

Bob then nodded to Copperas, to intimate that he didn't hear, and he screamed still louder.

'I say Mr. I want to get a license.'

'Do you think I'm deaf as a post? You'd better make a public out cry of it at the court house door, young man,' said Thomas somewhat irritated.

Here Bob interposed and taking Copperas outside the door, explained to him that he must make a public *out cry* before he could get the license. This was dreadful. Here was Copperas with the strictest injunction of secrecy from his uncle Ben, and now to have to let it out before the people of the town it was too bad. In all this Bob sympathised deeply.—But trying as it was he thought in best to go according to law.

'But,' said Copperas deploringly, I can't tell about it, and uncle Ben don't want me to either—

'Can't cry,' said the host, put upon a new track,—why, God bless you, its a matter of nothing, when nobony is there to object. But when there is objection, I grant it *ain't* altogether so pleasant. There was Joe Stokes used—you know'd Joe—to live on Beaver dam. Fine young man too. When he was married, the kin objected, and when he went to make his out cry, it was about this time of day, and he had to cry till breakfast before he could worry them out,'

'And did he worry 'em out at last?'

'Worry them out! I recon he did, and told them to bring in any friends they had, and he would out cry the whole kit and billin' of 'em, and if that didn't satisfy them they should feel the point of his knuckles beside. But in your case, you have to hollow out a gool deal, what you are after, and afterwards cry some; a little will do.'

Copperas's mettle was fairly up, and he sprang with the utmoat alacrity upon the court house steps, and bellowed out at the top of his voice—

'I'm come after a license!'

Every body rushed out, and there he stood, roaring away—

'I'm come after a license!'

'There,' said Bob, 'the hollowing part will do,' and Copperas turned down his nether lip and began in an audable boo, hoo!

'Louder,' said Bob, and he raised it higher; Louder yet,' cried the landlord, 'the law says you must cry out, or make outcry, which is the same thing.'

He then bellowed like an alligator.

In the mean time the crowd collected.

'What's the matter, Bob, what's the mattet?' came from all sides, while he stood gravely giving directions to Copperas, and singing out, don't crowd him, gentleman, he is *going according to law.*'

At length, after every body was convulsed at the doleful countenance of Copperas, he suddenly turned upon him and said, 'there, that'll do; nobody objects. You can now get your license.'

A new alteration between the good Clerk and Copperas, however, arose upon the fee, which Bob intimated was too much. This was soon settled by Bob paying it himself, and treating him with two ginger cakes and a cigar, which so won the confidence and affections of his country friend, that he said he would vote him for any thing, but under the most solemn assurances, and under the penalty of being everlastingly darne'd, he would never vote for a deaf man again.

THE TEXAN HERO.

The Cincinnati Mercury tells the following amusing story of which a facetious commedian named Jim Wills, who played in the city some years ago, was the hero. He was says the mercury, a queer compound of human nature—a man who could with ease make others laugh but seldom ever laughed himself—a melancholy man through life, which caused him to 'shuffle off his mortal coil,' ere half his race was run.

About the time the Texan excitement ran so high in the United States Jim Wills, was in Pittsburg, in that situation so common to play actors, viz: "flat broke. Standing one day on the wharf, with his serious visage expanded, planning how he should get down the river without money, he heard a drum and a fife. On looking round he saw a company of reckless looking half-uniformed soldiers embarking for New Orleans bearing a Texan banner. A thought struck him. Next day he sent his trunks on board the first boat to start, and just as the Captain was tapping the bell for the last time, Wills stepped on board and dragged his trunks into an unoccupied state room, and took from his theatrical wardrope, a soldier coat with a buff breast and three rows of buttons, a chapeau with an immense plume, a red sash a pair of military trowsers, a grizly black wig, with a pair of false whiskers. By the time the boat had got fairly under way, Jim was fully equipped with his stage sword gracefully hanging by his side. Drawing his white kid gloves, he hesitated a moment, but relying on his peculiar powers, he opened the door and with a military stoop, walked into the cabin which was filled with passengers. In a moment all eoes were directed towards him, but he walked up to the bar and drank a glass of brandy and water. In the mean time all was bustle and confusion to find out who the officer was. A general rush was made for the register, but he had not yet put down his name—the Captain was consulted but knew nothing. At length however, feeling a little curiosity himself, he walked up to Jim and bowing politely said, "Sir."

"Sir to you," said Wills, touching his chapeau a la militaire.

"Will you do me the favor to register your name so that I can provide a state room for you?"

"Oh with pleasure," said Jim, and walking up to the register he flourished in a round text,

"*C. P. Edwards*, Major, Texas army."

The crowd pressed round the table—they read the name—universal enthusiasm prevailed and three tremendous cheers were given for Texas and Liberty.

Jim took off his chapeau, acknowledged the compliment with a graceful bow, and a few patriotic remarks.

It is almost needless to say, that from that moment the soi distant Major was a lion. Every one sought to make his acquaintance—the ladies opened the cabin door to get a peep at him—he was placed at the head of the table—and at night he was made as drunk as Bacchus on champaigne.

Next day he was promenading the hurricane deck, linked arm and arm with the Captain, and a warm hearted southerner, who resided in Vicksburg.

"Major," said the southerner, "I know very well that you have been on a mission to collect arms, amunition and recruits—but on that subject you must of course be mum, in consequence of the treaty between Mexico and the United States. For my part, I could see every colored rascal hang, like dogs upon a tree."

"Whatever my business may have been, I find that I have exhausted all my means in the cause; in fact I believe I shall not be able to pay my passage until I arrive at New Orleans."

"Don't mention it," said the Captain, "I am sure, I could not think of taking anything from you."

"I have it," said the southerner, "come with me."

The trio adjourned to the clerk's office, where a striking appeal for aid to Texas was written. The southern gentlemen carried it among the passengers and collected $150 which was handed over to Wills. At night a grand supper was given to which speeches were made and toasts drank. The cabin was decorated with the star spangled banner, entwined with the flag of the lone star, manufactured by some of the ladies out of some of their red and white 'oh no, we never mentions 'em,' for the occasion.

About 12 o'clock, the company commenced singing songs, and at length the Major was called upon to favor the company with a song.—He complied by "favoring the company" with his famous song of Billy Barlow.

"Bravo!" said one.

"Excellent!" another.

"Capital!" a third.

"I could do enough site better," said Jim, who was fast verging into the fourth state of intoxication, "If I had the proper togs on."

After giving three faint hazzas for Texas, the party broke up.

Next morning the clerk went to Wills' state

room to call him to breakfast. Imagine his surprice when he discovered that the Major had turned in all standing—with boots, chapeau and sword on, the feet snugly laid on the pillow.—He was a Texan Major, and of course no fault was found.

Thus things ran on, and Wills reached New Orleans in triumph. Then he doffed his uniform and returned to Vicksburg, where he got an engagement in the theatre. He became a great favorite—and when he was at the zenith of his glory, the old gentleman whom he met on the boat went to the theatre. Between the pieces Wills sang Billy Barlow—the old fellow was bewildered—the after piece came on, and Wills appeared in the identical suit in which he had enacted the Texas Major.

After the theatre let out, the old fellow sought an interview with Jim.

"You rascal, I ought to shoot you, but the trick was so clever that I forgive you, so let us say no more about it."

Jim looked at him a moment with a serious expression, then replied, "Man in his time plays many parts."

DEMOCRATIC
PRINCIPLES AND MEASURES.
RESOLUTIONS,

(Adopted by the Democratic National Convention assembled at Baltimore, May 27th 1844

Resolved, That the American Democracy place their trust not in factitious symbols, not in displays and appeals insulting to the judgments and subversive of the intellect of the people, but in a clear reliance upon the intelligence, the patriotism and the discriminating justice of the American masses.

Resolved, That we regard this as a distinctive feature of our political creed, which we are proud to maintain before the world as the great moral element in a form of government, springing from, and upheld by the popular will; and we contrast it with the creeds and practice of federalism under whatever name or form, which seeks to palsy the will of the constituent, and which conceives no imposture too monstrous for the popular credulity.

Resolved, therefore, That entertaining these views, the democratic party of this Union, through their delgates assembled in a general convention of the States, coming together in a spirit of concord, of devotion to the doctrines and faith of a free representative government, and appealing to their fellow citizens for the rectitude of their intentions, renew and reassert before the American people, the declaration of principles avowed by them, when on a former occasion, in general convention, they presented their candidate for the popular suffrages:

1. That the Federal Government is one of limited power, derived solely from the Constitution, and the grants of power shown therein, ought to be strictly construed by all the departments and that it is inexpedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitutional powers.

2. That the Constitution does not confer upon the General Government the power to commence and carry on a general system of internal improvements.

3. That the Constitution does not confer authority upon the Federal Government, directly or indirectly, to assume the debts of the several States, contracted for local internal improvement or other State purposes; nor would such assumption be just and expedient.

4. That justice and sound policy forbid the Federal Government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of another, or to cherish the interests of one portion to the injury of another portion of our common country—that every citizen and every section of the country has a right to demand and insist upon an equality of rights and privileges, and to complete and ample protection of person and property from domestic violence or foreign aggression.

5. That it is the duty of every branch of Government to enforce and practice the most rigid economy in conducting our public affairs, and that no more revenue ought to be raised than is required to defray the necessary expenses of the Government.

6. That Congress has no power to charter a National Bank; that we believe such an institution one of deadly hostility to the best interests of the country, dangerous to our republican institutions and the liberties of the people, and calculated to place the business of the country within the control of a concentrated money power, and above the laws and the will of the people.

7. That Congress has no power under the Constitution, to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of every thing appertaining to their own affairs not prohibited by the Constitution: that all efforts of the abolitionists or others, made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to the most alarming consequences, and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend to our political institutions.

8. That the separation of the moneys of the Government from banking institutions, is indespensible for the safety of the funds of the Government and the rights of the people.

9. That the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, and sanctioned in the Constitution, which makes ours the land of liberty, and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the democratic faith; and every attempt to abridge the present privilege of becoming citizens and the owners of soil among us, ought to be resisted with the same spirit which swept the alien and sedition laws from our statute book.

Resolved, That the proceeds of the public lands ought to be sacredly applied to the national objects specified in the Constitution, and that we are opposed to the law lately adopted, and to any law for the distribution of such proceeds among the States, as liable inexpedient in policy, and repugnant to the Constitution.

Resolved, That we are decidely opposed to taking from the President the qualified Veto power by which he is enabled, under restrictions and responsibilities, amply sufficient to guard the public interest, to suspend the passage of a bill, whose merits cannot secure the approval of two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, until the judgment of the people can be obtained thereon, and which has thrice saved the American people from the corrupt and tyranical domination of the Bank of the United States.

Resolved, That our title to the whole of the Territory of Oregon is clear and unquestionable; that no portion of the same ought to be ceded to England or any other power; and that the occupation of the Oregon and the re-annexation of Texas at the earliest practicable period are great American measures, which this Convention recommends to the cordial support of the democracy of the Union.

Resolved, That this Convention hereby presents to the people of the United States JAMES K. POLK, of Tennessee, as the candidate of the democratic party, for the office of President, and GEORGE M. DALLAS, of Pennsylvania as the candidate of the democratic party, for the office of Vice President of the United States.

Resolved, That this Convention hold in the highest estimation and regard their illustrious fellow citizen, MARTIN VAN BUREN, of New York; that we cherish the most grateful and abiding sense of the ability, integrity and firmness with which he discharged the duties of the high office of President of the United States, and especially of the inflexible fidelity with which he maintained the true doctrines of the Constitution and the measures of the democratic party during his trying and nobly arduous administration: that in the memorable struggle of 1840 he fell a martyr to the great principles of which he was the worthy representative, and receive him as such; and that we hereby tender to him, in his honorable retirement, the assurance of the deeply rooted confidence, affection and respect, of the American Democracy.

Resolved, That an Address to the people of the United States, in support of the principles of the democratic party and of the candidates presented, as their representatives, by this Convention, be prepared by the Committee on Resolutions, and be published by them.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention be signed by its officers, and published in the Democratic Republican newspapers of the United States.

From the Baltimore Republican & Argus.

JAMES K. POLK, OF TENNESSEE.

We have never known a nomination to be received with such a unanimous approval as that of the patriotic, able, and excellent gentleman whose name heads this article. And that there are good and sufficient reasons for unanimity of feeling towards the nominee, is to be found in his whole character as a man, a politician, and a statesman. An account of the history of this distinguished patriot will doubtless, at this, time, prove highly acceptable to our readers, and we therefore proceed to the task of giving such a sketch as our time and limits will permit.

JAMES K. POLK was born in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, on the second day of November, 1795, and is now in the 47th year of his age. The original name of his ancestors was Pollock; they emegrated from Ireland more than a century ago, and first settled themselves in Maryland, where several branches of the family still remain. That branch from which our candidate more immediately sprung, removed first to the vicinity of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and thence to the western frontier of North Carolina, some time before the revolutionary war. Thomas Polk, well known as one of the signers, if not the prime mover, of the celebrated Mecklenburg declaration of independence, was the grand uncle of our nominee. Indeed, the whole family were noted for their uncompromising democratic principles; and to this day are characterized for their sturdiness of independence which led Colonel Thomas Polk, with others, to absolve themselves under their signatures from all allegience to Great Britain more than a twelve month before the declaration of Congress in 1776. Of the people of Mr. Polk's native country, it has often been said, as an evidence of their bold and ready patriotism, that 'at the last war they took up arms six months *before*, and did not lay them down till twelve months *after*, the government.' A man born of such ancestors, with his infancy nurtured in the atmosphere of such a region, can be neither but a democrat—an unyielding, uncompromising democrat; and such a man is JAMES K. POLK.

Mr. Polk's father was an enterprising farmer, and was the maker of his own fortunes, and a warm supporter of Mr. Jefferson. In 1806, he became one of the first pioneers of what is now the most flourishing and populous portion of Tennessee. In our wilderness settlements, the opportunities of education of course, are very scanty. Notwithstanding this difficulty, however, our candidate managed to acquire the elements of an English education. And so earnest were his desires for improvement, and so ardent his appeals, that although on account of his feeble health he was placed for a few weeks in a store, with the intent of making him a commercial man, yet the resistance of his father was overcome, and, after due preparation at an academy he entered in 1815 the University of North Carolina, from which he graduated in 1818, carrying off the highest distinction in his class, and with the reputation of being the best scholar both in the classics and mathematics.

Early in 1819, Mr. Polk commenced the study of law with the late Senator Grundy, and late in 1820 was admitted to the bar.

In 1823, then in his 28th year, he was chosen to represent his county in the legislature of Tennessee. Here he remained for two successive years; and with pride he looks back to the opportunity this position gave him to aid, with others, in calling Andrew Jackson from his retirement, by electing him to the United States Senate. For this venerable and venerated man he entertained an early personal and political friendship—a friendship which, to this moment, has never known a 'shadow of turning.'

In 1825, then in his 30th year, Mr. Polk was elected as a member of Congress. Bringing with him the soundest principles of the democratic school, he soon became known as a republican of the 'straitest sect.' With only one or two exceptions, he was the youngest member of the House of Representatives, and consequently was not long wanted to give evidence of his capacity as well as of his principles. The foul corruption which gave rise to the election of John Q. Adams to the presidency by the House, through the fraudulent bargain with Clay, and to a proposition to amend the constitution in such manner as to give the choice of President and Vice President directly to the people. This is what ought to be the case—the whole system of voting through electors is wrong, and in practice dangerous. In favor of this proposition, Mr. Polk made his first speech in Congress, which we are told at once attracted the attention of the House by the force of its reasoning, the depth of its research, and the spirit of honest confidence by which it was animated. It was at once seen that his ambition was to distinguish himself by substantial merit, rather than the arts of display, the rock upon which most young orators split.'

At the same session, the notorious scheme of old federalism, known as the "Panama mission" was broached. Against this attempted subversion of the rights and powers of the House, Mr. Polk took a bold stand, embodying his views in a series of resolutions, based upon the doctrines of the republican party of '98.

In December, 1827, Mr. Polk, was placed on the important committee of foreign affairs. He was also chairman of the select committee to which was referred that portion of Jackson's message in reference to the probable accumulation of a surplus in the treasury after the anticipated extinguishment of the public debt. The report was made by him from this committee is filled with the soundest doctrines, ably and lucidly enforced.

The session of 1830, is noted for the death blow given by Jackson to the unconstitutional system of internal improvements by the general government. Mr. Polk stood out foremost in this contest in sustaining the President; in meeting the man against the personal abuse heaped upon him, and his veto by which the monster was strangled.

In 1832, Mr. Polk was a member of the Committee of Ways and Means. It was at this session he so distinguished himself in this committee, in the contest with the United States bank. His minority report brought against him the whole power of the bank. How nobly he sustained himself against the profligate misrepresentations and unscrupulous efforts of that power can never be forgotten by the country. His enemies still bear in mind his unyielding efforts and tireless energy; his friends are now to reward him for his unshaken patriotism and iron decision, which, in the whole of that fearful contest, never gave way a hair's breadth, nor shrunk from the deadliest blows aimed as they were, by arms mighty in power, and nerved with the merciless energy of hellish desperation.

In 1833, the corruption and open defiance of the United States Bank determined the President to the removal of the public deposits from its vaults. A man of boldness to suggest, and courage to act, was needed as chairman of the Ways and Means. James K. Polk was such a man. The shock was to be a formidable one. The contest was to be fiercer than ever. But he proved himself equal to all that the crisis demanded. This short sketch cannot do justice to the man who stood foremost in this fearful conflict. Who does not remember the session of 1833? Who has forgotten the hopes and fears—the denunciation of opponents—the defection of friends—the wavering of the timid—and the stern defiance of the sound hearted who stood by the "ORIGINAL MAN OF IRON WILL?" Who can forget that contest? Who was the man that then led on our hosts in the House of Representatives, until, in the triumphant close, the bank yielded in despair, and the righteous cause of the people was crowned the ascendant? That man was JAMES K. POLK. And now, when the whole country have witnessed his unyielding devotion to the cause of the people, when the whole country have seen him sicken at the approach of the tempter, spurning with contempt, and trampling with the tears and sufferings of the widow and orphan, who will hesitate to do honor to him who in the conflict stood out so manfully, and did not quail in the very foremost rank until the victory was won and the enemy lay expiring at his feet?

In December, 1835, Mr. Polk was elected Speaker of the House, and he was chosen again to the same high station in 1837. In the performance of the arduous duties, he was noted for his dignity, promptitude and impartiality. His calmness and good temper allayed the violence of opposition in a station for which his quickness, coolness and sagacity eminently qualified him. He is said never to have missed a division, his name being found upon every list of *yeas* and *nays*. His manner as a speaker was distinguished by great courtesy, never having been known to indulge in offensive personality. In one word, his popularity is owing the firmness and consistency of his course, his conscientious performance of his duties as a representative, his unwavering patriotism, his gentlemanly bearing, and his unspotted private character. Ardent, ingenious, active, decided and endowed with great practical capabilities, few men could have been selected upon which the party without a dissenting voice could be better united at the ballot-box.

Since Mr. Polk left Congress, his history is well known. His election as governor of Tennessee, against an opposition to which no ordinary man could have succeeded, shows the strong hold he has upon the people of that State. It is true, that in 1841 and 1843, he was defeated, but in the first, Jones, his competitor, obtained a majority of only 3,244, when Harrison had 12,102; and in 1843 Mr. Polk received about 4,600 votes more than in 1841. In the coming contest Clay cannot hope to come off with the palm of victory in Tennessee. That State will do justice to one who has served her so faithfully, and who is so deserving of her sincerest devotion. She cannot—she will not give the votes of her sons to him who through one of the most nefarious schemes of "bargain and corruption," defrauded Andrew Jackson of the Presidency, in behalf of one who never, at an time, had a feeling in common with Tennessee or any southern or southwestern State.

THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

GEORGE M. DALLAS was born in Philadelphia and was born in 1792. As a lawyer he has held a high position in his native state, and has served a great deal of public life from after the declaration of war with England in 1812, he himself in a volunteer corps, and when, in the year 1813, Mr. Gallatin was appointed by President Madison a member of the commission that repaired to St. Petersburg, for the purpose of negotiating a peace [illegible] mediation of the Emperor Alexander, he accompanied that minister as the private and confidential secretary. He subsequently served in the Senate of the United States, after which he was sent Minister to Russia. The Democratic Review, which contains a sketch of him speaks thus of his personal qualifications:

"On Mr. Dallas's return from Russia, he has devoted himself assiduously to the practice of his profession, and there is generally understood, that not only a seat in his cabinet was tendered by Mr. Van Buren, he has, so far adhered to his determination to remain in private life. That he will be gratified to see the cannot think, unless he should overmuch distrust the wishes and the judgement of his fellow citizens. To the confidence reposed in him, founded on his adherence, from earliest youth, to the principles of the Republican party on every great national question, he adds a brilliancy of genius, a [illegible] and qualities so calculated to win the confidence and regard of all with whom he is called into association, and his native state, placing him as he does in the highest class of her favorite sons, will naturally consent that the later years of his life shall be withdrawn altogether from her service, and that of the United States. Advancing and filling, as he would with eminent distinction, the most exalted offices that his fellow citizens can bestow, their hope is certainly as general as it is most noble and just, that none of the accidents which hang upon all human footsteps may withhold him from the honorable discharge of those public trusts which are conferred, by the willing suffrages of a free people, upon those among them who have been found to be the most deserving.

In general appearance and deportment, few men blend more completely ease and dignity; and as a public speaker, he is [illegible] singularly prepossessing. [illegible] not hasty or unmusically rapid, his lively imagination and mind as in happy illustration give to his [illegible] even when demonstrated an attractive [illegible] and to make him one of the most [illegible] orators [illegible] addresses to popular [illegible] he has been one of the most successful [illegible] a reputation, the [illegible] tribute for debate. To let- [illegible] allowed to have [illegible] in the [illegible] of any otherwise leave the world [illegible] His numerous political papers give evidence of an excellent [illegible] and it is not many years since his [illegible] contributions to the various branches of elegant literature were to be found in the publications of the day. It is with much pleasure we learn, that one whose public life has been so well spent, may not be in retirement withdrawn from a participation in public affairs, the hope may be expressed with equal justice, that literature may yet receive from his pen many of those contributions, in which genius and taste are brought to illustrate the decisions of a judgement always enlightened, and the honest sentiments of a generous heart."

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, JUNE 18, 1844.

"The great popular party is already rallied almost en masse around the banner which is leading the party to its final triumph. The few that still lag will soon be rallied under its ample folds. On that banner is inscribed FREE TRADE; LOW DUTIES; NO DEBT; SEPARATION FROM BANKS; ECONOMY; RETRENCHMENT; AND STRICT ADHERENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION. Victory in such a cause will be great and glorious; and if the principles be faithfully and firmly adhered to, after it is achieved, much will it redound to the honor of those by whom it will have been won; and long will it perpetuate the liberty and prosperity of the country."—*Calhoun.*

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT.

JAMES K. POLK, of Tennessee.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

GEORGE M. DALLAS, of Penn.

FOR ELECTORS AT LARGE.

JAMES W. BRADBURY, of Augusta.
JOHN STICKNEY of Calais.

State Election, September 9, 1844.

FOR GOVERNOR.

HUGH J. ANDERSON, of Belfast.

Oxford County Convention.

THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICANS of the several Towns and Plantations in the County of Oxford, and of the Towns and Plantations composing Oxford Senatorial District, are requested to send Delegates to a County Convention to be holden at the COURT HOUSE, in Paris, on THURSDAY, the FOURTH DAY OF JULY next, at TEN O'CLOCK A. M., for the purpose of selecting Candidates for Senators and other County Officers.

All Towns and Plantations which give fifty Democratic votes, or a less number, will send one Delegate for every fifty and under one hundred and twenty-five, two for over one hundred and twenty-five and under two hundred and fifty, three for over two hundred and fifty and under four hundred and four for over four hundred, five for [illegible] gates each.

Per Order of Committee.

May 27, 1844.

CAUCUS.—The Democratic Republicans of Paris are requested to meet at the Town House on Saturday, the twenty-ninth inst. at two o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choosing four Delegates to attend the Oxford County and Senatorial Convention to be holden at the Court House, in said Paris, on Thursday the fourth day of July next, and to the next such other business as may come before the meeting and full attendance is requested.

Per Order.

June 10, 1844.

Oxford County has Responded.

On Wednesday evening last, the Democrats of Oxford County, agreeable to previous notice, met at the Court House to respond to the nomination of the Baltimore Convention. A National Salute of twenty-six guns was fired by way of introduction. The thunder tones, reverberated among our hills and went a far distance beaming over our vales. At early twilight the Court House was filled to overflowing with people from all parts of our County, anxious to witness the feelings with which the Democrats in this quarter were inspired.

The Meeting was organized by the choice of Hon. Job Prince, President, and T. H. Brown, Secretary. Some spirited Resolutions were presented and read by Hon. V. D. Parris, immediately after which, Hon. S. Emery, one of the Delegates at large to the Baltimore Convention, was called upon for some remarks touching the nomination. He gave a brief account of the proceedings of the Convention which was listened to with the most profound attention. His remarks were received with frequent cheers and the greatest demonstrations of satisfaction. He finally took his seat, amid the united applause of the whole assembly.

Speeches were then listened to, from Messrs. Chase, Parris, Dana, Andrews, Strecter, Ayer, Perry, Prince, Hammonds, Ludden, Frye, Kimball and others—all of which were received with the most enthusiastic cheering. All the speakers seemed to be animated with the greatest zeal, and most sanguine anticipations of success. With one soul, as it were, the whole meeting united in a hearty response to the doings of the Baltimore Convention.

The following are the Resolutions which were adopted, and required to be published with the proceedings in the Oxford Democrat. They were accepted with nine Cheers.

Resolved, That a crisis has arrived sufficient to awaken the anxiety, excite the solicitude, and stimulated the energies of every friend of constitutional freedom; and it is the duty of the people, in the approaching Presidential contest to make one united and vigorous effort, if they wish to arrest the evils which threaten our Republic from the adoption of a system of measures conflicting with the constitutional policy of the country and fatal to the essential principles of our republican institutions.

Resolved, That among the cherished objects of the present Whig party, in the acquisition of the powers of the coons, is the establishment of a National Bank, a high protective Tariff, and the distribution of the proceeds of our public domain; measures wholly unauthorized by the letter and spirit of the Constitution and tending directly to an immediate subversion of the libertics of the people.

Resolved, That we heard with joyful feelings the united and harmonious action of the late National Convention, as the presage of a day, bright and glorious in the ultimate triumph of the democratic party of this union.

Resolved, That we cordially respond to the nomination of Col. James K. Polk, of Tenn. for President of these United States. For purity of character, unbending integrity, devotion to Constitutional principles, and as a powerful defender of our Republican faith, we believe Col. Polk, stands unrivaled in the union.

Resolved, That the nomination of George M. Dallas of Penn. for the Vice President of the United States, meets our entire approbation. In him we find a man well qualified to discharge the important duties of that office, by his commanding talents, his fine unyielding democratic principles and by his honesty and patriotism.

Resolved, That we can, and will give the Oxford County in November democratic majority of [illegible] and in the State a majority of thousands upon thousands.

Resolved, That among the patriots and Statesmen who have contributed greatly to advance the interests and the glory of our country we are proud to record the name of Martin Van Buren, whose eminent talents and distinguished public services entitle him to the gratitude and admiration of every Democrat throughout the Union, now, hereafter, and forever.

Here, then, is shown the feeling of "Old Oxford!" This is the way she ratifies the proceedings of the Baltimore Convention. This is the way she signifies her acceptation of Polk and Dallas. Can any one doubt that she will be true? When the [illegible] and the elements of Party strife are put [illegible] and wild commotion, can any fear will be found? Can any doubt for a [illegible] throw even a stronger vote for "young Hickory" November next, than she did for "old Hickory" years gone by? "Old Oxford" will be [illegible] bly. She will say to Federalism "thus far shalt thou go and no farther," and when the bounds are set and the lines drawn, the obsequious [illegible] ry Clay aided by all the arts of Bunn, [illegible] contemptable cunning of that "same old coon" can not pass over or around them. Traitors [illegible] about the only ones that can live in Oxford. After this election, we doubt whether even these will find a resting place.

POLK A DUELIST.—Some of the Whig papers in New York stated that Mr. Polk and Inlle[illegible] had a duel. This is an unqualified falsehood, made up without the least foundation. Mr. Polk never fought a Duel. He is not only a strictly moral man but a Christian and neither approves, or is guilty of any such conduct. Some of the Whig Journals, to their credit, have already made a retraction of this false charge.

Acceptance of Mr. Dallas.

The following letter has been received by the Committee of the National Convention appointed to notify Mr. Dallas of his nomination as the Democratic candidate for the Vice Presidency:

PHILADELPHIA, June 1, 1844.

Gentlemen:—The letter which, as a committee appointed for that purpose, you have addressed to me, notifying the information that the Democratic National Convention, assembled in Baltimore, "have with great unanimity nominated me to be the candidate of the Democracy for Vice-President of the United States, at the ensuing election."

It is under a deep and grateful sense of the honor it conveys, and of the confidence it manifests, that I publicly accept the nomination. I am aware of the responsibilities it will at once suddenly summons me, and which can only be properly met. Should the renewed efforts of the political party to which I have always been attached, prove successful, I may find in my personal deficiencies, cause to repent [illegible] shrink from the burdensome duties of an exalted station, but with an habitual reliance upon the generous confidence of my fellow citizens, I am quite sure that no effort can be wanting on my part to manifest my readiness to venture into the service of my country, and to [illegible] zeal and ample consultation.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,
Most respectfully, your friend and servant,
GEO. M. DALLAS.

To Hon. Henry Hubbard, Wm. H. Roane, B. H. Brewster, R. M. Saunders, and Robert Rantoul, Jr., Committee.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

Our County Convention, as will be seen by a notice in another column, is to take place on the fourth of July. We can do no less than hope that our friends will prepare themselves, and that Delegates will be sent from every Town and Plantation in the County and District. The offices to be filled, are stations of honor and high trust; and it is but reasonable to hope that the people themselves will come forward and designate the individuals to fill them. The people should take the matter into consideration, because they are the most interested and furnish the means.

NEW PAPER.—"YANKEE DOODLE."

To-morrow the publishers of the American have promised to issue an Extra with the above title. It is to be filled with leading matter relating entirely to the Presidential election, appealing to the judgment and common sense of the people to come forward and support Polk and Dallas. It is to come out about that of the original Daily American. It is to cease with the close of the Presidential campaign. Price, 2 cents a single copy; four copies to one address, $1; ten, $2, &c. Address, Thomas Todd.

"Yankee Doodle," is a very [illegible] paper, and we have no doubt that all those [illegible] may attempt after it under the direction, [illegible] and [illegible] General Todd, will follow their leader nobly [illegible].

Our thanks are due Messrs. Hazard, Packer and Harrison for valuable public Documents.

A communication from an esteemed correspondent in relation to the Democratic Meeting in this place has been sent us for publication. The portion of it giving account of the proceedings, Resolutions, &c. was superceded by a previous account prepared for the press. Therefore our correspondent will pardon us for its omission. The remainder we are happy to publish.

Glorious Democratic Meeting.

The Democracy of Paris and vicinity had a glorious meeting at the Court House on the evening of the 12th inst. to respond to the nominations of the Baltimore Convention. It being Court week, many gentlemen from abroad were in attendance, and the assembly was large. The meeting was ushered in by a National Salute from the guns of the Paris Artillery and the joyous peals of the Church bell. Hon. V. D. Parris called the meeting to order. Hon. Job Prince was chosen Chairman, and Dr. Brown, Secretary. Mr. Parris offered the following Resolutions prepared by himself, except the last, which was drawn by Hon S. Emery. (The resolutions will be found in another column.)

Polk & Dallas are the two magnetic wires which are to send Democratic electricity to all points of the Union. A more enthusiastic, soul-cheering, glorious political meeting, "Old Oxford" never saw. The inspiration went from heart to heart and will go to every valley and hill-top in her borders with electric rapidity. "Old Oxford" is aroused. The ballot-box in November will tell of her glory.

Communication from Mr. Everett.

A letter from Mr. Everett, the American Minister at London to Mr. Calhoun, Secretary of State, has been received, and was laid before the Senate on the 7th inst.

He states that some conversation of a Parliamentary character had taken place between Lord Brougham and the British Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Lord Aberdeen. The former deemed certain documents "highly significant on the part of the United States," Mr. E. says that Lord Aberdeen was very reserved in his reply. "He stated," as Mr. E. says, "that the annexation of Texas raised a question, as he believed, new and unexampled in the history of public law, which demanded and would receive the earliest and most serious attention of Her Majesty's Government. There was no doubt that the treaty was signed, but he shared with Lord Brougham the hope and belief that it would not be ratified; but it was impossible to speak with confidence on such a point."

Mr. E. says further that the Treaty has been less a subject of comment by the Press than was to have been expected.—There was an article in the Times, about the middle of May, of a decidedly hostile and acrimonious character. Some intimations from the British Government, the purport of which is not yet known, were probably brought to Mr. Packenham by the late arrival.

The following paragraph from the National Intelligencer will show the rumor that "angry correspondence" had passed between Messrs. Calhoun and Packenham.

"The above statement explains, we presume, the only ground of the rumor which prevailed here on Wednesday of "an angry correspondence" between Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Packenham. Mr. Everett, our Minister at London, supposes that Mr. Packenham may have received instructions from his Government on the subject, and that is all."

REMOVES FROM WASHINGTON.

It is said that John Tyler will withdraw his name as a candidate for the Presidency in a few days.—That Duff Green is to be called to the Senate to answer to certain charges alleged against him by Mr. Benton.—That Mr. Buchanan, of the State, will resign the appointment of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.—That C. J. Ingersol would be designated as successor to Mr. Jenifer as Minister to the Austrian Court. Mr. Jenifer has asked leave to return.

FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION ON THE FOURTH.

A Committee of Arrangements have invited all the Temperance Societies and friends of the cause every where to meet at Portland and take part in the Temperance celebration on the Fourth of July. Societies intending to be present, are requested to give notice as early as practicable, to Gen. Thomas Todd, who has been chosen Chief Marshall of the day.

A grand Temperance procession is to be formed near Exchange street, in which Temperance Societies, Military and Engine Companies will be assigned their appropriate places.

Addresses may be expected from many distinguished gentlemen from different sections of the State.

☞ The price of the Coon Song Book has been reduced.—It fell just one half the night after the nomination. Reason, because Polk was in it.

Hon. Samuel C. Allen—one of the Massachusetts commissioners to settle the north-eastern boundary, writing from St. Johns river, May 19, to a friend in Northfield, says—

"We found snow as we came up the river; it is now quite cold. The people are planting their potatoes; they raise no corn. You can hardly conceive the quantity of timber that is drifted down the St. Johns. It is estimated that over 100,000 tons of timber will find its way to St. Johns by this year, and it is supposed it will bring at least $600,000. The most of it was cut on the lands included in the treaty of 1783 as belonging to the United States, and given up by Webster by the Washington treaty. By this operation of a single year, you can form some idea of the value of the country given up to her majesty."

WHALING EXTRAORDINARY.

An exciting scene took place in the harbour of Provincetown on Monday afternoon, says the Advertiser, no less than the capture of a right whale, yielding 40 barrels of oil. Immediately on the whale entering the harbor, Captain Soper, late of whaling brig Samuel & Thomas, collected together five young men accustomed to the business, and started in pursuit. He soon harpooned the animal, when another boat came up, commanded by Captain J. Nickerson, who threw the second harpoon. In about an hour after he came into the harbor, the whale was dead, and taken to the shore.—Portland American.

A CONSCIENTIOUS NEWS BOY.

The Boston Mail relates an incident that happened in the counting-room of that paper, a few days since, which forcibly illustrates some of the traits of honest poverty when surrounded with suffering. "One of the smell it we boys was seen lurking about the door for two or three hours in the forenoon without purchasing and selling papers as he was wont. At last he came up to the counter and threw down a fifty cent piece, which he said he had stolen from the drawer in the morning, while the office clerk was for a moment absent. It stuck so hard in his conscience, however, that he was compelled to return it and express his contrition. On inquiry as to the motives which had actuated the theft, he told us that his mother was sick at home, and that the sale of papers was all the family had to subsist upon. He was compelled to part with all his money the night before for necessaries, and consequently had none left to purchase papers with in the morning. On further inquiry, the statement was perfectly true; and deeming it wrong such a naturally honest boy should be beset by the desperate temptation of actual starvation at home, he resolved to supply the more pressing wants of [illegible] for whose support he is taxing all his skill in trade. [illegible] voice, clear as the notes of an [illegible] may now be heard every day in State street, [illegible] one of Hews & the Mail, Bee, and Times."

CLAY'S CHANCES.

"OUT OF THEIR MOUTH"

We beg leave to refer our neighbor of the Advertiser to his favorite authority, Horace Greely, of the New York Tribune, for certain facts of interest in the calculation of chances. That gentleman says the reason why Mr. Clay was not nominated in 1840 was because they were satisfied *that he could not be elected*, and to sustain this assertion he brings forward in evidence a note book kept by himself while attending the Convention. He states that the delegation of each State met by themselves, talked the matter over fully, and after long and careful deliberation, proceeded to vote on the questions—Can we carry our State for Mr. Clay? or, for General Scott? or, for General Harrison? Mr. Greeley copies from his note book some of these reports, which are given below.

"*Maine* delegation report that their State *may* vote for Harrison or Scott. ☞ *One* delegate thought it might for Clay.

New Hampshire—best chance for Harrison; Scott second; not much hope with any.

Massachusetts—Can we carry our state for Harrison? Yeas, 11, Nays 3; Answer, *Yes*—for Scott, yeas 11, nays 3; Answer, *Yes*. For Clay? ☞ Yeas 7; Nays 7. Not answered.

Rhode Island—Certain for Clay; hope it will be carried with either.

Connecticut—Certain for Clay.

Vermont—Certain, with Scott or Harrison. For Clay, yeas 2—doubtful 3.

New York—Certain for Scott; probable for Harrison; doubtful for Clay. ☞ *Fourteen* of the forty two delegates, if we recollect right, voted 'Yes, we can give it for Clay.'

Pennsylvania—For Harrison? Yes. ☞ For Clay? NO. For Scott? No.

Ohio—For Harrison? Yes certainly, by thousands. For Clay? NO. For Scott? Yeas 1—Nays 16.

Indiana—Substantially ditto.

Virginia—The chairman of the committee from this State was BENJAMIN WATKINS LEIGH,—world known as the soul of truth and honor. His report was looked for with almost painful anxiety. If he had said, "We can carry Virginia for Mr. Clay—I have no doubt of it,"—the Convention would probably have braved all risks, and put Mr. Clay in nomination.

The following calculation was made out "by a member of the grand Committee was in session, from the information imparted by the several delegations to each other through that committee"—and this member was an eminently calm and candid man who preferred Mr. Clay."

Whole number of votes 294. CERTAIN FOR CLAY, 52; certain for Harrison, 123; certain for Scott, 101.

Now, if Mr. Clay could not be elected in 1840, what has occurred to increase his prospects? We ask the Portland Advertiser to tell us. Has he withdrawn or modified old and obnoxious principles, upon which he has been already condemned by the people? No! He still stands the bold opposer of human rights. As surely as he would have been defeated in 1840—by Greeley's own showing—so surely will he be in 1844. Stick a big pin there, and clinch it.

HARD TIMES.

All trades, professions, calling and avocations, one time or another loudly complain of the dullness of trade.

The fishmonger is obliged to give his *maid* notice to seek another *plaice*, while the *muscles* of his physiognomy are wofully relaxed that scarcely a *soul* (sole) is now seen in his once well-attended shop, and that he shall certainly *flounder* if things go on at this lamentable rate.

The tailor talks, too, of taking other *measures*, and finds that the *art of cutting*, which he professes, is unhappily only useful to him when he "spies a dun or a creditor."

The poor washer-women are most paridoxically situated, having nothing to do—and yet declare that they "are all in the *suds*," and vow they have not touched a copper the deuce knows when!

No currier has a *chance* where with to help himself.

The linen draper sticks up his tempting announcement of "An Immense Sacrifice," and tickets his decay patterns in vain, busily bustling behind his counter, and for a *counteraction* with a hopeless sigh. And he may now confidently warrant his cheapest prints not to *run*, for they will not *go at any rate*.

The plumber is all in the *dumps*, and gives it as his opinion that all trade is at an end; at least he is *led* to conclude so.

The paper-maker says trade *is stationary*.

The milliner—very *so so* indeed.

The porter *flat*.

The gardener—that his *time* hangs on his hands.

The shoemaker (with a yawn)—that he never knew such *long quarters*—although he can't pay his rent when it becomes due.

The cats'-meat- women—that her business has "gone to the *dogs*"

LOST ARTS OF THE EGYPTIANS.

What mechanical means had the ancient Egyptians to raise and fix the enormous posts on the lintels of their temples at Karnac? Architects now confess that they could not raise them by the usual mechanical powers. Those means must, therefore, be put to the account of the "lost arts." That they were familiar with the principle of Artesian wells has been lately proved by engineering investigations, carried on while boring for water in the Great Oasis That they were acquainted with the principle of the railroad is obvious; that is to say they had artificial causeways, levelled, direct and grooved, for the conveyance from great distances of enormous blocks of stone, entire stone tempels, and colossal statutes half the height of the monument. Remnants of iron have lately been found in these grooves. It has been argued that they not only possessed a knowledge of steam power, which they employed in the cavern mysteries of their pagan freemasonry, (the oldest in the world, of which pyramids were the lodges,) but that the modern steam engine is derived, through Solomon de Caus, the predecessor of Worcester, from the invention of Hero, the Egyptian engineer.

NOT BAD. A jolly jack-tar, rolling along Commercial street Boston, inquired what was the democratic nomination?

'Polk and Dallas,' says a by-stander.

"Pork and Dollars?" says he, "that's the ticket *something to eat and money in the pocket*."

'THE SPIRIT OF 1840, UP.'

We not only saw this inscription upon several Whig banners yesterday, but *literally* we saw the 'spirit' itself and saw it come 'up.' A young whirling, full of enthusiasm, staggered out behind the 'Conn Pen, and from a *hearing* stomach threw 'up' great quantities of the same spirit.' Whiskey, Gin and Cider,' the same that 'went down' in 1840, was seen coming 'up' in this way in many parts of our city.—[Cleverland Plain Dealer.

One of the jokes in Congress, lately occurred on the occasion of making appropriations for the President's House. Dr. Duncan stated that in 1810, of the $6,000 appropriated for the President's House, $1480 went for wine—therefore the Doctor moved that none of the present appropriation should be expended for wine. Whereupon Col. Wentworth stated that it was unnecessary because Gov. Polk did not drink wine.

☞ REV. GERSHOM F. COX, of Saco, and formerly of this city, has published in the Zion's Herald, over his own signature, a full and manly confession that he was in error in his views on the *second advent*. He says:

As to the future I know nothing, and as it does not become me to speculate, so I would seek another solution than that of specific time or none at all.—Amer.

MICHIGAN IN THE FIELD.

A very large and enthusiastic meeting was held in Detroit, soon after the reception of the doings of the Baltimore Convention reached that place, and the nomination of POLK and DALLAS was most heartily responded to. The Detroit Free Press gives a glowing account of the meeting.—General Cass was present and addressed the assembly in an eloquent speech, in which he expressed his hearty concurrence in the nomination of the National Convention, and declared his determination faithfully to support.—N. E. Dem.

THE EMPIRE STATE.

We can only allude to the progress of ratification as it sweeps over the great State of New York. Large and enthusiastic meetings, have been held in *Albany, Plattsburg, Poughkeepsie, Union Vale, Newburgh, Mount Pleasant, Rochester, Watertown, Penn Yan*, and other places, salutes were fired in many towns, and the nominations of POLK and DALLAS have been received with unanimity and enthusiasm heretofore unparalleled.—N. E. Democrat.

TEXAS TREATY REJECTED.

The Treaty for the annexation of Texas to the Union, was rejected by the U. S. Senate on the 8th inst, by a vote of 17 to 36.

The following are the yeas and nays upon the question the democrats voting against it being marked in *Italic*:

YEAS.—Atchison, Bagby, Breese, Buchanan, Colquit, Fulton, Haywood, Henderson, Hugar, Lewis, McDuffie, Semple, Sevier, Sturgeon, Walker, Woodbury—16.

NAYS.—*Allen*, Archer, *Atherton*, Barrow, Bayard, *Benton*, Berrien, Choate, Clayton, Crittenden, Dayton, Evans, *Fairfield*, Forter, Francis, Huntington, Jarnagin, Johnson, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, *Niles*, Pearce, Phelps, Porter, Rives, Simmons, Tallmadge, *Tappan*, Upham, White, Woodbridge, *Wright*.

Hannegan, absent.

As soon as the vote upon the treaty was announced, and the injunction of the secrecy removed, Mr. Benton gave notice that on Monday he would introduce a bill *to annex Texas to the Union*.

Poke root is deadly posion to coons. We mean to administer it in allopathic doses. Make your wills, gentlemen.—Port. American.

Mr. T. J. Adams of Boson has recently been nominated to the Senate, as Collector for the Port of New Bedford.—American.

READ THIS.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills.

THE virtues of these Pills are now cheerfully and universally acknowledged by their great popularity and extensive circulation, and few who peruse this article will be found unacquainted with some proofs of their real excellence, and many will be ready to add the testimonials of their own experience in favor of this delightful medicine.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS are designed to ASSIST NATURE in restoring the various organs to a healthy action, by CLEANSING the Stomach and bowels, and PURIFYING the whole System from those morbid and corrupt humors which in most cases are the cause of disease, and thus gives to the patient health for sickness, and cheerfulness for dispondency.

The unparalleled success which has attended the use of these Pills has introduced some unprincipled persons to manufacture a SPURIOUS ARTICLE, which they endeavor to palm on the unsuspecting as the GENUINE MEDICINE, hence the importance of purchasing only of the regular advertised Agents.

N. B. Remember Thomas Crocker is the only regular authorized Agent for the sale of the above invaluable medicine in this Village, and do not purchase elsewhere, if you would be sure of obtaining the GENUINE MEDICINE.—1st61

MARRIED,

In this town, yesterday, by E. C. Shaw, Esq. Capt. Elliot S. Hulburn, of the City of New York, to Miss Sarah Jane Robbins, of this town.

In Waterford, on the 24th ult., by Rev. Mr. Adams, Gen. John J. Perry, of Oxford, to Miss Sarah Adams, daughter of the late Ambrose Allen, of South Berwick.

TREASURER'S NOTICE,—MEXICO.

NOTICE is hereby given to the resident and non-resident proprietors and owners of land and other real estate in the town of Mexico, County of Oxford, and State of Maine, that the taxes assessed on the real estate in said town for the year 1842, and which remain unpaid, have been returned to the subscriber by James M. Dolloff, Collector of said town for the year 1842, and the sums which remain unpaid are contained in the following schedule, viz:—

Names.	No. of Lot.	No. of Range	No. of Acres.	Value. $	Tax. Cts
Unk. orchard near A. Lufkins,	15	1	10	100	95
Thomas J. White	4	2	5	300	2 85
Do.	4	3	50	150	8
Adam Hutchardson, west part	10	4	37	30	29
Do. west part	9	4	40	30	29
Joseph Jacoba, north part.	18	5	50	150	1 14
Luther Stockwell, south end,	3	1	50	200	1 90
Do. north end,	14	1	50	75	73
Do. is land north Tenney farm,	5	1	50	40	38
Do.			10	10	10
Russel Stockwell,	10	1	100	250	2 37
Trask and Barnard,	11	6	50	225	2 14
John N. Thompson, S E corner	17	5	20	50	47
S. Morrill, middle part,	4	1	40	50	48
B. Morrill, north end,	11	4	90	50	48
Isaac Park,	5	4	45	100	95
Winthrop Lovejoy,	8	5	100	75	72
Silas Barnard & Co.	7	6	100	100	95
Do.	10	6	100	50	48
S. B. Taylor,	16	6	100	100	95
Isaac Park,	19	8	100	200	1 90
Unknown, east side,	10	8	50	30	29
do	12	6	100	250	2 38
Austin & Griffith	1	1	2	150	1 43
Reuben Walton,	19	7	100	250	2 37

BENJAMIN STORER, Treasurer of Mexico.
Mexico, June 10, 1844. *6

SAMUEL F. MARBLE,

DEPUTY SHERIFF,

FOR THE COUNTIES OF

CUMBERLAND, & OXFORD

POLAND, ME.

SAMUEL F. RAWSON,

Deputy Sheriff,

PARIS HILL, OXFORD COUNTY.

☞ All business by Mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to.

Feb. 14, 1842. 41

C. W. WALTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

DIXFIELD-VILLAGE, MAINE

LOOK AT THIS.

Great chance for Bargains, in fact, the greatest!!

JUST received from the Auction Rooms of Boston and New York a splendid assortment of NEW GOODS, by

FRANCIS BLAKE,

HARRISON VILLAGE, ME.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

English and Domestic Goods, Carpetings, Feathers,

CROCKERY, GLASS and CHINA WARE, and every kind of Furnishing Goods.

PRINTS—Copperplates, Silks, Cloak-Cloths, Rich and Cheap Shawls, Linens, Damasks, Hosiery and Gloves; Rich Ribbons and Linings.

Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Vestings,

and all kinds of Cotton and Woolen Goods.

HATS, Cloth Caps, &c.—BONNETS, Florence, Rutland, Cypress, Lace, and Oriental, with many other kinds;

SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND PAPER HANGINGS.

GROCERIES,

Hard and Hollow Ware, Iron and Steel, Nails, Glass, Lime, Fish, Molasses, Salt, Grindstones, Dye-Stuffs, Paints, Medicines, &c.

FLOUR—THE BEST BRANDS.

As all Goods for this establishment are bought in larger quantities than any other in this vicinity, it is believed they can be afforded, and are actually offered at a LESS PRICE BY FAR, than at any other Store in the County, and quite as cheap for Cash or Produce, as goods can be bought in the city or State.

F. B. respectfully invites ONE AND ALL to visit his extensive establishment and examine his stock of goods. He pledges himself that no pains shall be spared to give satisfaction.

N. B. Be sure and remember

No. 1. Motto, "NEVER UNDERSOLD."

—WANTED—

Pork,—Oats, Corn, Wheat, Rye,—Herds Grass, Clover and Flax Seed,—Beans,—Dried Apple,—Butter,—Cheese,—Lard,—Eggs,—Poultry,—Clapboards,—Shingles,—Shook,—Staves, and last, but not least,

☞ Cash! ☜

Harrison, Maine, June 1st, 1844. *2mn4in12

ON THE HILL! ON THE HILL!

Horse Shoeing & Farriering.

THE subscriber would inform the inhabitants of Paris and the adjoining towns, that he has taken the Shop on Paris Hill formerly occupied by John Cooper, where he holds himself in readiness to do all work entrusted to his care with neatness and dispatch.

He is thoroughly acquainted with Horse-Shoeing and Farriering, having had eight years experience in the business he flatters himself that he can effectually cure Horses of Overreaching, False quarters, Interfereing, &c. Strict attention will be paid to Ironing of Carriages, Ox-Shoeing, and other business usually done in country Shops.

☞ Done at short notice and on the most reasonable terms. JOHN N. CLIFFORD.

June 17, 1844. 3m5

CAUTION.

THE subscriber having contracted with the town of Waterford for the support of the Poor of said town from April 12, 1844 to April 12, 1845, hereby forbids all suitable provision having made for their support, he will pay no debts of their contracting after this date.

PHILIP BARROWS.

Waterford, June 13, 1844. 3w6*

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

WHEREAS James Young of Byron in the County of Oxford, on the 10th day of March, A. D. 1843, conveyed to me Freeman Griffith of Dixfield in said County, by his mortgage deed of that date a certain Lot of land in said Byron being Lot number [illegible] Four in the Fourteenth Range of Lots in said town, containing by estimation one hundred acres more or less, and as the condition of said mortgage has been broken I give this public notice to foreclose the same.

FREEMAN GRIFFITH.

Dixfield, April 4, 1844. *3m6w6

BOOK STORE.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public that he has taken the Store recently occupied by HENRY HOWE, nearly opposite the Stage House, where he keeps constantly on hand a prime assortment of

Books & Stationery,

a small assortment of GROCERIES, and various other articles usually kept in such an establishment, among which are nearly all the

SCHOOL BOOKS

that are now used in our common Schools, a good assortment of

Bibles & Hymn Books,

a variety of RELIGIOUS, HISTORICAL and MISCELLANEOUS WORKS.—Toy Books and Stories for children, and nearly all kinds of

BLANKS.

All of which will be sold very cheap for CASH, Country Produce, or CLEAN paper rags.

BENJ. WALTON.

Paris Hill, May, 1844. tf3

SOUTH PARIS

WOOLEN FACTORY.

THE SOUTH PARIS MANUFACTURING COMPANY would respectfully give notice that they continue the custom manufacturing business, and are now prepared to receive Wool to manufacture for customers, at the halves, or at the following rates, viz:

Casimere, from	35 to 45 cts. per yd.
Fulled Cloth,	30 to 37 1/2 per yd.
Satinet, and find warp,	28 to 33 cts. per yd.
Blanketing, over 2 yds wide,	22 to 35 cts. per yd
White Flannel,	17 cts. per yd.
Colored do	25 cts per yd.
Colored and pressed,	27 cts. per yd.
Cloth Dressing,	8 to 17 cts per yd.

A good assortment of the above named cloths will be kept at the Factory, and customers can be supplied with cloths on the delivery of their Wool.

All Wool should be well washed.

If any work goes out of their hands unfaithfully done, they hold themselves accountable for the damage.

Thankful to the public for the liberal share of patronage heretofore received, they hope, by their improvement in manufacturing and by despatch of business, for a continuance of their favors.

ISAAC HARLOW, Agent.

South Paris, May, 1844. tf20

Valuable Farm for sale.

That well known farm in Paris, called the Dr. Stevens farm, situated between Paris Hill and South Paris, one mile from the County buildings. Said farm contains 160 acres, and is under good improvement, viz. about 30 tons of first quality hay, has a good wood lot of old growth, and two [illegible] orchard. A large one story house, two barns, and other outhouses all in good repair, three orchards, the fruit of which has been long and favorably known in the market. A good proportion of the trees are winter fruit. The situation of the place unsurpassed by any in town.

For terms enquire of William Ryan, Portland, or of the subscriber on the premises.

JOHN E. RYAN.

Paris June 6, 1844.

WILLIAM K. KIMBALL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

CANTON MILLS, &c.

To the Hon. County Commissioners for the County of Oxford, May Term, A. D. 1844.

THE undersigned citizens of Hartford and vicinity, would respectfully represent that the County road from "the Stubbs School house," so called, in Hartford to the South end of Labrador pond in Sumner is extremely hilly, and that the hills may be avoided by altering the road, commencing at such place as your Hon. may think best between said Stubbs School house and the corner near Joshua Churchill's in Sumner—and terminating at such place at or near the Southeasterly corner of Labrador pond as your Hon. may think best—Wherefore they pray that your Hon's, after due proceedings had would proceed to view and locate said alteration—or locate a new road as the case may require.

And as in duty bound will ever pray,

EPHRAIM RUSSELL, & 27 others.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss:—At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris, within and for said County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of May, A. D. 1844.

ON the foregoing Petition, Ordered, That the Petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested, that the County Commissioners will meet at the House of Lewis Thomas, in Hartford, on the sixteenth day of July next, at ten o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the Petition; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order of Notice thereon to be served on the Clerks of said towns of Sumner and Hartford, and by posting up like copies in three public places in said towns of Sumner and Hartford, & by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be made, served and posted at least thirty days before the said time of meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

A true copy of said Petition and Order thereon.

3w4* Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS Ignas Wendling, Junior, and Joseph Wendling of Turner, in the county of Oxford, and State of Maine, on the twenty-fifth day of December, A. D. 1837, by their deed of mortgage of that date, which is recorded with Oxford Records, Book 53, page 449, conveyed to Colmon Holmes then of said Turner, since deceased, a parcel of land which is described in said Mortgage deed as follows, to wit:—"A certain farm situated in said Turner, with a dwelling house and barn thereon, being the same conveyed to Ignas Wendling by the said Colmon Holmes, by deed dated the eleventh day of November, A. D. 1834, and recorded with Oxford Records, Book 43, page 124, to which reference may be had for a more particular description of the premises." And whereas the said Ignas Wendling, Jr. and Joseph Wendling have failed to perform the conditions of said Mortgage, I Job Prince, Administrator of the goods and estate of the said Colmon Holmes, deceased, intestate, claim to foreclose said Mortgage and hereby give public notice of this my intention so to do agreeably to the provisions of the Statute in such cases made and provided.

JOB PRINCE, } Administrator of the Estate of Colmon Holmes, deceased.

May 31, 1844. 3w4

Guardian's Sale.

BY virtue of License from the Probate Court for the County of Oxford, I shall sell at public Vendue at my residence, on Saturday the 6th day of July next, at ten o'clock A. M., all the interest of which Leonard, Solomon R. and Moses Town, all minor heirs of Samuel Town Jr. late of Albany, in said County, deceased, are seized in and to the homestead farm of their late Father, situated in said Albany,—and also in and to Lot No. 11, Range 2 in said town. Their interest consists of one eighth part each in common and undivided of the real estate aforesaid, subject to the Widow's Dower therein. Terms made known at the time and place of sale. SUSANNA TOWN.

Albany, May 31, 1844. 4

GUARDIAN'S SALE OF R. ESTATE.

TO be sold at private sale, by virtue of a License from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, the following described real estate, belonging to Anches V. and Rotheus M. Cole, minor children and heirs of William Cole, late of Buckfield, in said County, deceased, viz:—Two fifths of a certain farm situated in said Buckfield, known by the name of the "Austin [illegible]." For further particulars enquire of the undersigned ADDISON G. COLE, Guardian.

Buckfield, May 28, 1844. 4

Notice.

HEREby certify that I have this day given my son Silas B. Smith his time from this date, to act and trade for himself, and I am to pay no debts of his contracting, nor shall claim any of his earnings after this date.

WILLIAM H. SMITH.

Witness—ISAAC RANDALL.

May 18, 1844. 4

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

WILLIAM HOWARD,

late of Hebron, in the County of Oxford, deceased, he giving bond as the law directs. He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to LEICESTER HOWARD.

Hebron, May 28, 1844. *4

COLLECTOR'S DEEDS,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

POETRY.

I WISH I WAS A MICE.

[BY SPOONS.]

I wish I was a mice, Sam,
And do just as I please:
To live in peace with all the world,
And nibble at the cheese;
'Cause mice is such a happy race—
They haint no cares at all;
They always make themselves at home,
In kitchen, or in hall.

They never have no debts to pay,
Nor get no clothes to wear,
Since Nature has provided them
With silken coats of hair;
And they don't wear no trowsaloons,
Nor stockings to their feet,
They don't want nothing, Sam, while they
Can get enough to eat.

If I should be a mice, though,
I wouldn't want no cats,
Unless they'd always pass me by,
And pounce upon the rats;
For rats ain't of no use at all—
They don't know beans from bran;
They're just about as foolish as
That stuped creature—man.

I wish I was a mice, Sam,
And let you print your paper;
I'd just lay off, and eat the paste,
Or frolic, frisk and caper;
And you would have to tug and toil
In trouble, care and sorrow,
While I's a happy mice to day,
And happier still, to-morrow.

ASTONISHING CONDESCENSION.

Henry Clay lately avowed that "*he had a brother who was bred a mechanic*," and the whig papers are amazed at this astonishing frankness.

This is equal to the whig electioneerer, who declared upon the stump, to gain the votes of the Irishmen, that although he had not himself the honor to be a son of the Emerald Isle, he had a brother who was excessively fond of *potatocs*.—*Democratic Union.*

There is another case in point in the man who could not speak German, but had a brother who could play the German flute; or that other individual, who was not musical himself but had a box at home that was. Mr. Clay's brother was bred a cabinet maker and Henry would himself like to try his hand at making at least one cabinet. It will be remembered, too, that in the construction of a cabinet for John Quincy Adams, he did all the 'turning' that was necessary, though the job, when 'turned out,' proved to be anything but a neat one.—*Pennsylvanian.*

A SPECIMEN OF 'COON WIT.

The following incident is related by the Raleigh Register: When Mr. Clay, made his appearance at the barbecue, on Saturday last, there was such a tremendous rush towards him, that we really feared he would be smothered or trampled under foot by the enthusiastic mass. At length, seeing the danger he was in, he made for a tree, and bracing himself against it, he said said with his inimitable pleasantry,—'Ah! you have tree'd the old 'coon at last!'—Such an uproarious shout as followed this remark, was never heard before.

That same old 'coon, was tree'd in 1824, but by an alliance with Adams, he escaped. In 1828, both Clay and Adams were tree'd by a celebrated hunter, known by the name of Old Hickory. In 1832, the people, led on by the same old 'coon skinner, tree'd him again. In 1839, the friends of Gen. Harrison tree'd him at the Harrisburg Convention. In 1844, he will again be tree'd by the democracy, and sent for life to the shades of Ashland, or the tomb of the Capulets.—*Ohio Statesman.*

PRINTERS.

No trade sends into the world smarter and more active men than that of printing. Look to offices of trust and honor—where talant and energy are required—aud you will be most likely to find them filled by printers. Who make our best editors, lawyers, preachers, mayors and Congress men? *Printers.* Printiug is a glorious buisness, thus to fit men for honor and usefullness. A college education is not to be compared with the education at the case. One of the greatest lawyers England has produced was a *printer*. Who was the mayor of London? A *printer* Who are Mayors of Glasgow, Edinburgh and Perth? *Printers.* So also are the Mayors of New York, Washington and Savanah, printers by trade. The recent Mayor of Boston was a printer.

Certainly, the best conducted journals of this country are under the control of printers. Look to this city for instances: Gen. Todd, of the American, Edwards, of the Advertiser, Beckett, of the Bulletin, of Nichols, of the Washingtonian, are printers, and reflect honor on the craft.

Printers *are* looking up. Who would not be a printer? To the young apprentices at the case, or the roller stand, with smutty faces or dirty fingers, we would say, don't be discouraged. A few years ago, all the distinguished men we have named above, were similarly employed. Stick to your buisness and every leisure hour you have, employed it in the perusal of useful books and in the cultivation of your minds.—Then the day will not be far distant, when if you are true to yourselves and contract no bad habits, you will become useful and honorable citizens—exerting a wide and healthy influence. —Portland Tribune.

DENTISTRY, DENTISTRY.

FILLING, Separating, Cleaning and Setting Artificial Mineral Pivot Teeth, done by
T. H. BROWN, Paris-Hill.

rice.—Filling with Gold, from	50 cts to	$1,00.
do Tin Foil,	25	50.
leaning set of Teeth,	50	1,00.
tting Pivot Teeth,	$1,00	1,50, & 2,00.

Work warranted.—March 28. tf 47

WRIGHT'S
☞INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.☜

The true character of Counterfeiters and sellers of counterfeit Medicines.

NO medicine has ever been introduced to the American public, whose virtues have been more cheerfully and universally acknowledged by its vast popularity and extensive circulation than 'Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills.' To descant upon their various virtues at this late season would be a work of supererogation, since few who peruse this article will be found unacquainted with the widely circulated proofs of the real excellence of the medicine, to which many will be ready to add the testimonials of their own experience. But if further proof were needed of the value of the remedy, it might be found in the fact that no medicine in the market has been so shamelessly and repeatedly counterfeited. Ignorant, envious, avaricious, and unprincipled men, have in different places, manufactured a spurious pill, bearing a superficial resemblance to the true article, but composed either impotent or Deleterious ingredients, which they have sought to foist upon the public as the veritable

'INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.'

These fraudulent swindlers could never pass off their wares upon the public but for the connivance and assistance o (self-styled) respectable druggists, who, for the sake of a little filthy lucre lend themselves to this monstrous and unhallowed system of imposition. The counterfeiter of a popular medicine is more criminal than a counterfeitor of current money. The injuries done by the latter seek, sink to nothing in comparison with those inflicted upon society by the former. We might paint him wringing the mite from the hard hand of invalid penury which is extended for the boon of health, and receives instead, the vile drug that protracts and aggravates disease, or to view it in its best aspect, suffers it to range unchecked.—How melancholly is the reflection that thousands may have been hurried to the grave by having a counterfeit substituted for the true medicine, who, but for the venal fraud, might now be living in high health, the delight and hope of the social circle.—All classes are interested in putting down these vile counterfeiters.

Let the Stores where they are sold be marked and shunned!

And let the virtuous indignation of the community administer to all concerned in these unfair practices a general and withering rebuke.

CAUTION:

The public will please observe that the genuine medicine has the following wording on the sides of the boxes:

'WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILL.'

—Indian Purgative—

Of the North American College of Health.

And also around the border of a label will be found in small type, 'Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1840, by WILLIAM WRIGHT, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.'

It will be further observed that the printed direction for using the medicine, which accompanies each box, are also entered according to Act of Congress; and the same form will be found at the bottom of the first page.

The slightest attention to the above few particulars will serve to protect the purchaser from fraud, and save the lives of those who may otherwise be endangered by using a counterfeit medicine.

The public will also remember that all those who sell the genuine Indian Vegetable Pills are provided with a certificate of Agency, signed by

William Wright, Vice President
Of the American College of Health,

and that peddlers are never in any case allowed to sell the genuine article. All travelling Agents will be provided with a certificate of Agency as above described; and those who cannot show one will be known as base imposters.

The regularly appointed Agents can receive their supplies of the above popular pills, as heretofore, from the only Office and General Depot for the New England States.

198 TREMONT STREET, **198**
BOSTON.

Principal Office, and General Depot, 169, Race st. Philadelphia, Pa.

☞All letters relative to the Pills must be addressed thus—*N. E. Office N. A. College of Health*, 198 Tremont St. Boston, Mass."

Beware of the Infected District, in Ann Street, Boston.

N. B. Buy of none except the following regularly appointed Agents:

AGENTS.

Oxford County.

Andover, Lewis Crockett.
Albany, Thomas Jameson.
Bethel, Kimball & Crocker.
Bethel E., E. M. Carter & Co
Bethel, Walker's Mills, Erastus Hilborn.
Brownfield, Daniel Tyler.
Buckfield, E. & L. Atwood
Canton Mills, J. M. Deshon.
Canton, Holland & Austin.
Dixfield, Charles L. Eustis.
Dixfield E., H. J. Dunham.
Fryeburg, H. C. Boswell.
Fryeburg N. D. W. O'Brion & Co.
Greenwood, Joseph Stevens.
Hartford, Winslow Hall.
Hiram, Alpheus Spring.
Livermore, Strickland & Morrison.
Livermore N. J. Coolidge.
Livermore (Haine's Corner) Samuel R. Nelson.
Lovell, James Walker.
Mexico, James L. Dolloff.
Norway, Wm. E. Goodnow
Norway N. Jonathan Swift.
Oxford, Craigie's Mills, Charles Durell.
Oxford, Welchville, Brown & Cox.
Paris, Thomas Crocker.
Paris N. Alanson Briggs.
Paris S. O. H. Paine.
Porter, John Higgins.
Rumford Point, J. H. Wardwell.
Rumford Centre, J. Graham.
Rumford Falls, A. Bolster.
Sumner, Jeremiah Howe.
Sumner N. L. & R. Crocker.
Turner, J. Blake & Son.
Turner Centre, Mitchell & Bradford.
Waterford, Chaplin Nelson

N. B. Remember THOMAS CROCKER is the only regular authorised Agent for the sale of the above invaluable medicine in this Village, and do not purchase elsewhere, if you would be sure of obtaining the GENUINE MEDICINE.

A fresh supply just received by the Agents in this County from the New-England Office of the N. A. College of Health, No. 198 Tremont-street, Boston, Mass. epoy34—Dec. 26.

DR. J. D. BUZZELL'S
CELEBRATED FAMILY MEDICINES,

CONSISTING OF

Vegetable Billious Bitters,
Vegetable Billious Pills,
Jaundice Mixture,
Hemorrhoidal, or Pile Powders,
Compound Strengthening Plaster,
Ointment for the cure of Cutaneous Eruptions, and Cough Mixture.

THESE Medicines are purely Vegetable, and extensively used in various parts of the United States, the British Provinces and the West Indies.

They are particularly intended for the removal of Chronic diseases, such as habitual or periodical head ache, Catarrh, Consumption of the lungs—various affections of the stomach, liver, bowels, kidneys, urinary vessels, glands, &c. Dropsy, Rheumatism, Gout, and some of the preparations, viz: the Billious Bitters, Pills, Jaundice Mixture, and anti-acid preparations—when generally used will operate by opening obstructions, removing all morbid and offensive matter from the stomach and bowels, which he has reason to think is always their effect in all cases within the control of medicine. They operate as preventive in various Epidemical diseases, such as Intermittent, Inflamatory Billious and common Typus fevers, Inflamations of the Lungs, Bowels, Pleura, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhea, &c. Also, as preventives to some contagious diseases, such as the Yellow, Scarlet and Putrid fevers, and although there are some contagious diseases which they are not capable, such as small pox, measles, hooping cough, &c., yet he, from many years experience, has become confident, that all who contract any of those diseases, while under the influence of these medicines, often in such cases as to keep up and maintain a healthy action in the secretory and excretory vessels of the digestive organs, are but slightly effected, and are easily managed, whereas, on the contrary, doubtless in many cases, they would prove not only distressing, but uncontrolable and dangerous.

For a more full and particular description of disease, and the medicine to be applied, I beg leave to refer you to my circular in pamphlet form, which may be found wherever the medicines are for sale, and to the remarks accompanying them.

Agents—Oxford County.

HUBBARD & MARBLE, Paris Hill; A. Briggs, North Paris; J. Crockett, Norway Village; J. Wilson, Oxford;—Wm. Walker, Peru; Brock & Co., C. P. Bridgham, Buckfield; Wm. B. Bray, S. B. Holt, N. Turner; J. M. Deshon, Canton; J. Bicknell, Woodstock; Bretton & Washburn, Livermore; J. H. Wardwell, J. Graham, Rumford; C. S. Chase, Dixfield; J. M. Dolloff, Mexico; L. S. Bumpus, Hebron; J. Patrons, C. H. Crafts, Minot; C. S. Packard, Auburn; C. Howe, Sumner.—[April 11, 1843. epoy49

TIMOTHY LUDDEN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
TURNER-VILLAGE, ME.

$10,000 REWARD

Will be paid to any Physician who will produce a better Compound for Family use than the

GENUINE DUTCH OR
GERMAN VEGETABLE PILLS,

STYLED

THE LION OF THE DAY.

☞TO the inhabitants of the United States and the Canadas—The Pills, well called the Lion of the Day, are respectfully recommended to the attention and trial of all those subject to the attacks of *Bilious, Dyspeptic*, and other Chronic diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels. These Pills have long been without a successful rival in Germany, and throughout Europe, and many years in various parts of the United States, by the most eminent Physicians, as a Family Medicine.

This Pill is composed of extracts from nine parts of the Vegetable kingdom. They are warranted safe in their operation and effects. They are simple in their preparation, mild in their effects, and unrivalled in their results. They have long received the most flattering recommendation from the Medical Faculty; such men as Dr. Mott, and Dr Guernsey, of N York; Dr Delamater, Dr Hossack, and Dr Lanlon, of Dutchess county; and Hon. B. Peck, M. D., of Glen Falls—these men have long stood at the head of their profession.

Against the irritation debilitates the digestive organs and becomes a fruitful source of disease: in some people *Dyspepsia*, in others, *Liver Complaint, Rheumatism, Hypochondria, Asthma, Gout, Piles, Epilepsy, Low Spirits, Chronic Diarrhœa, Pulmonary Consumption, Sick Headache, Eruption of the Skin, Salt Rheum, St. Anthony's Fire, Yellow and Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Heartburn, Costiveness, Female Weakness, Jaundice, Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Humors*, and all *Bilious complaints*. These different complaints are each, one and all at the same, followed by a train of others, equally as detrimental, and perhaps fatal to human life. Like bad legislation, one bad law must be supported by others equally as injurious to the prosperity of the State. A perfectly healthy body is like a well tuned instrument, every string of which vibrates in unison, and the least injury to any one throws it into disorder.

These Pills are not intended as a thorough purgative, as some will save it; they are intended to strengthen the system that has run down, and regulate the whole human structure, and remove all obstruction and assist nature in its violated laws.

For sale in almost every town in the United States and the Canadas. Price 25 cts. Directions on each box.

Be sure when you purchase that you get the Lion of the Day, having the written name of Merritt Griffith on each box.

For full particulars, see small circulars deposited with each agent below mentioned.

AGENTS IN OXFORD COUNTY.

South Waterford, A. Houghton.
Lovell, Weeks & Kimball, and J. Walker.
Fryeburg, H. C. Boswell.
Brownfield, N. C. Rice.
Hiram, S. Fice.
Woodstock, J. Bicknell.
North Paris, Houghton & Bisbee.
South Paris, O. H. Paine.
Norway, W. E. Goodnow.
Oxford, Wm. F. Welch.
Canton Point, J. Hearsey.
Canton Mills, A. Barrows.
Dixfield, C. L. Eustis.
Mexico, J. M. Dolloff.
East Rumford, A. Bolster.
Rumford, A. K. Knapp. O. C. Bolster.
East Bethel, E. M. Carter, & Co.
Hartford, W. Hall.
Jacksonville, C. Howe.
Porter, E. Blose, Jr.
Sweden, B. Nevens.
And for sale in this place by Hubbard & Marble.

1y20 C. C. CORLISS, Travelling Agent.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGE.

OXFORD, SS.—Whereas CYRUS INGALLS, Jr. of Denmark, in the County of Oxford, and State of Maine, by his deed bearing date May 28th, A. D. 1832, and recorded in the District Registry at Fryeburg in said County of Oxford, Vol. 14, pages 535 and 536, (reference being hereby had thereto) conveyed in fee and in mortgage to Cyrus Ingalls, of said Denmark, Esquire, then living but since deceased, "a certain farm or parcel of land situated in said Denmark near the centre of said town, and bounded as follows, viz:—Beginning at a white pine stump being the corner of land sold James and Joshua B Osgood, thence Northerly by said Osgood land about thirty rods to a stake and stones, thence Easterly by Osgoods about forty rods to a stake and stones, thence North ten rods, thence East forty rods to stake and stones in Grangers brook, thence South ten rods to a stake and stones, thence by said brook Southerly till it comes to Richard Paines land, thence by the West side of Paines land about thirty rods to the County road leading from Fryeburg to Bridgton, thence by said County road Westerly about ninety rods to the first bound, containing twenty-five acres be the same more or less. Also one other parcel bounded as follows, viz: Beginning at a stake and stones which is the Northwest corner of land Elisha Newcomb bought of Asa McKusick and run Southerly by said McKusick farm about ninety rods to stake and stones, being Wm Davis North East corner, thence by said Davis' land Westerly about ninety rods to Granger's brook, being Davis' North West corner, thence by said brook Northerly about ninety rods till it comes even with the South East corner of land Samuel Gibson owns, thence West about seven rods to said corner, thence by said Gibson's land forty rods to the County road above mentioned, thence Easterly by said County road ninety rods to the first mentioned bound containing fifty acres be the same more or less," and being the same land previously conveyed by the said Cyrus Ingalls to the said Cyrus Ingalls, Jr.

And whereas the said mortgage was given to secure the payment of certain sums by the said Cyrus Ingalls, Jr., and also to secure the performance by the said Cyrus, Jr. of certain things in said mortgage deed by the said Cyrus, Jr. stipulated and covenanted to be done and performed; and whereas the said sums have not been paid, nor the said covenants and agreements performed by the said Cyrus, Jr. and the conditions of said mortgage have been and remain broken, therefore, I, Leonard K Ingalls, Administrator of the goods and estate of the said Cyrus Ingalls, deceased, claim to foreclose said mortgage, and hereby give public notice of my intention so to do, agreeable to the provisions of the Statute in such case made and provided.

LEONARD K. INGALLS, } Administrator of the Estate of Cyrus Ingalls, deceased.

April 29, 1844. 3w3

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD, ss:

TAKEN on Execution, the same having been attached on the original writ, and will be sold at public Vendue, at the Store of Hall & Adams, South Paris, on Saturday, the sixth day of July next, at two o'clock P. M., all the right which Charles F. Kittredge has in equity to redeem the House and Stand now occupied by him, being the same which he purchased of James Deering, Oct 9, 1841. The premises were mortgaged Feb. 10, 1841, to Geo. Vinton, to secure the payment of $165,15 in three months, and $193,87 in four months, then next, and interest.

Also all the interest which said Kittredge has in and to three Shares in the South Paris Manufacturing Company. Said shares are pledged for certain liabilities further particulars of which and terms of sale will be made known at the time and place of sale.

SAMUEL F. RAWSON, Dept. Sh'ff
Paris, June 1, 1844 4

GRAVE STONES.

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of WHITE MARBLE and SLATE GRAVE STONES, which he offers for sale as cheap as they can be bought in this State.

Persons wanting Grave Stones are invited to call at my shop before purchasing elsewhere.

CYRUS THOMPSON, Jr.
Hartford, June 13, 1843. eoply7

Blanks for Town Orders
FOR SALE HERE.

Standard Periodical for Youth.

A NEW VOLUME OF

ROBERT MERRY'S MUSEUM,

EDITED BY S. G. GOODRICH,

AUTHOR OF PETER PARLEY'S TALES.

Commencing Jan., 1844.

THE publishers of this very popular Magazine for Youth being anxious to be more fully entitled to the success which has attended their efforts, would announce to their patrons that they intend to make the forth coming volume far more interesting than any of its predecessors. The Editorial department will still be under the management of S. G. GOODRICH, Esq. the highly popular author of Peter Parley's Tales, whose fame as one of the most fascinating writers for youth is too extensively diffused to need further comment. A variety of new and pleasing articles are now ready, and will appear in this volume, not inferior in interest, to the 'Travels of Thomas Trotter,' 'The Siberian Sable Hunters,' 'Story of Philip Brusque,' 'Adventures of Robert Merry,' and others which have been finished in the preceding volumes. Every article will be thoroughly digested before it is admitted into the work, and great care will be taken that it shall not contain anything inconsistent with morality and virtue. Commencing in January, we shall also introduce a piece of Music in every number. We have also in progress a variety of new and striking Engravings, designed by Mr. H. Billings, for the work exclusively. In short, the publishers are determined to make this Magazine as good as talent, care, attention and liberal expense can make it, and they respectfully ask ALL Mr. Robert Merry's friends to give them their kind support and encouragement. The Terms of the Museum will continue as before, viz:—

One Dollar per annum, in advance.

In order, however, to give all an opportunity to to peruse Mr. Merry's work, the publishers propose to make the following

☞GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO CLUBS☜

For $3,00	we will send	four	copies of the Museum	one	year.
" 5,00	"	7	"	"	"
" 10,00	"	15	"	"	"
" 20,00	"	32	"	"	"
" 25.00	"	40	"	"	"

The Cash in all cases to be sent in advance, and free from expense to us, and if convenient, the whole number should be sent to one address. Letters enclosing money for the above work, if post paid or free, may be sent at OUR RISK, provided the money is enclosed in the presence of the Post Master.

Address S. G. GOODRICH, Gardiner, Me.

TREASURER'S NOTICE,—CANTON.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors and owners of land, and other real estate, in the town of Canton, County of Oxford, and State of Maine, that the sum charged taxed in the town of Canton, and certified lists of such as remain unpaid for the years 1842 and 1843 have been returned to me by the Collectors of said town for the purpose of advertising, viz:—

Non-Resident Proprietors, 1842.

Names.	No. of Lot.	No. of Range.	No. of Acres.	Value $	Tax. $	Unpaid. cts
Peleg Mitchell,	26	3	40	350	3	90
Non-Resident Proprietors, 1843						
Peleg Mitchell,	26	3	30	350	4	52
Leavitt Lathrop,	S & 9	13	280	250	3	30
Joel Freland Farm, or unknown,			100	400	5	12
Rufus Delano, or unknown,			16	40		53

GIDEON ELLIS, Treasurer of Canton.
Canton, May 29th, 1844. 3w4

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of License from the Probate Court for the County of Oxford, there will be sold at public Vendue, on the premises, on Saturday the Sixth day of July next, at one o'clock P. M.,—All the real estate of

JOHN GRAY,

late of Paris, in said County, deceased. Said real estate consists of about four acres of mowing land situated in said Paris, it being the same purchased by the deceased of Seth Foberts from the Northeast corner of said Forbes' Lot. Terms made known at the time and place of sale.

COLUMBUS GRAY, Adm'r.
Paris, May 23, 1844 4

Notice of Freedom.

THIS certifies that I have this day given to my son JOHN L. A. BROWN, his time, to act and trade for himself until he is twenty one years of age; I shall claim none of his earnings nor hold myself responsible for any debts of his contracting after this date.

JOHN BROWN,

Attest:—NATHAN BARTLETT.
Letter A. No 2. June 1st, 1844 *4

Cheap! Cheaper!! Cheapest!!!
AND NO MISTAKE.

THE subscriber informs all who are in want of Tailering, that they can have work done at his Shop in as good style as at any other Shop in New England. He feels confident that, from his long experience and constant application to business, he can give entire satisfaction to the most fastedious.

He would also tender his thanks to the people of Paris and vicinity for the liberal patronage heretofore extended him, and hopes for a continuance.

☞FASHIONS received Quarterly from New York and Boston.

N B. All garments warranted to fit. Calling one at short notice. Gentlemen please give me a call before you go further.

WM. HEATH, Tailor.
South Paris, May 16, 1844. tf 3

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty four—

Jeremiah Howe, Guardian of Joseph Richardson, late of Sumner, in said county, deceased, non-compos mentis, having presented his second account of his Guardianship of the estate of said deceased, and also his private account against said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
4* Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the county of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

A certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Abraham R. Barrows, late of Greenwood, in said county, deceased, having been presented for Probate:

It was *Ordered*, That notice be given to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to beheld at Paris, in said County, on the fourth Tuesday of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
4 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

On the petition of the Widow of Marcus V. Davee, late of Hebron, in said county, deceased, praying for an allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, That the said WIDOW give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
4 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

Jedediah Burbank, Administrator of the estate of Nehemiah Grover, late of Bethel, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Waterford, in said county, on the fifth day of Aug. next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
4 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of May in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

Richard T. Lurvey, Administrator of the estate of William Cotton, late of Woodstock, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.
4 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that she has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the trust of Administratrix of the estate of

WASHINGTON I. BRAGG,

late of Hartford, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to KATHARINE P. BRAGG.

Hartford, May 28th, 1844. *4

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of administrator of the estate of

JOHN FIFIELD,

late of Stow, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to DAVID HAMMONS.

Lovell, May 28, 1844. 4*

The subscribers hereby gave public notice to all concerned, that we have been duly appointed and taken upon ourselves the trust of Executors of the last Will and Testament of

TIMOTHY HASTINGS,

late of Bethel, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—We therefore request all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to TIMOTHY HASTINGS, Jr.
HANNAH HASTINGS. *4

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the estate of

PETER HOLDEN,

late of Sweden, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to BENJ. HOLDEN.

Sweden, May 28, 1844. 4

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the estate of

THOMAS J. EVERETT,

late of Norway, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to WM. FROST, 2d

Norway, May 28, 1844. *4

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

LEWIS PACKARD,

late of Heeron, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to GIDEON CUSHMAN, Jr.

Hebron, March 5, 1844. 4

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the estate of

DANIEL H. WILEY,

late of Stow, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to DAVID HAMMONS.

Lovell, May 28, 1844. 4

Administrators' & Guardians'
DEEDS for Sale at this Office.